

formerly collected by Dr. Young. To the writer, there seems to be sufficient evidence that both these collections should be referred to *T. pulchellum* Woot. & Standl. *T. Youngae* C. H. Mueller therefore becomes a synonym of *T. pulchellum* Woot. & Standl.

The following revised description of *T. pulchellum* includes characters which develop under favorable conditions of growth.

TALINUM PULCHELLUM Woot. & Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 16: 121. 1913. *T. Youngae* C. H. Mueller, Torreya 33: 148. 1933.

Leaves up to 28 mm. long, 3 mm. in diameter, terete (not even slightly flattened except under adverse conditions of growth), blunt, densely and evenly distributed along the stem, but under adverse conditions appearing basal; not narrowed at the base, at point of attachment three-fourths to four-fifths the diameter of the stem, subtended by a rounded, flattened margin, extending around the base below the point of attachment; peduncles axillary, stout, under favorable conditions 3-flowered, under other conditions commonly 1-flowered, or sometimes 2-flowered; when more than 1-flowered commonly with only one bloom open at one time, flower opening about mid-afternoon and closing at sundown; when 3-flowered, peduncle up to 15 mm. long, at the apex marked by a definite ring or sunken joint, which is subtended by a pair of opposite bracts 5-6 mm. long, linear-lanceolate, more or less fleshy, and scarious-margined, each bract subtending a lateral pedicel; lateral pedicels equal in length to the middle or terminal pedicel (15 mm. long), likewise terminating in a solitary flower and bearing 5 mm. from the base a pair of opposite bracts, similar to but shorter (4-5 mm. long) than the bracts subtending the pedicels; middle pedicel ebracteolate.

The report that *T. pulchellum* is known only from the type locality, which is near Queen, New Mexico, may now be modified to show the distribution of this species throughout the mountains of southwestern Texas.

Agricultural Experiment Station,
Sonora, Texas, August, 1936.

NOTES AND NEWS

Dr. Albert Levan of Lund University, Sweden, arrived in Berkeley February, 1937. He will spend six months in California continuing cytogenetical studies on the genus *Allium*. He is at present engaged in field work in southern California and while there, will make his headquarters at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.

At a meeting held in Santa Barbara on February 19, 1937, plans were laid for the establishment of a branch of the California Botanical Society in that city. Director Maunsell Van

Rensselaer of the Blaksley Botanic Garden and Miss Ruth Hartwell of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History were appointed as a committee to perfect the plans of organization. The meeting was attended by forty-five enthusiastic botanists and amateurs. Dr. Herbert L. Mason of the University of California addressed the meeting on the subject of "The flora of the Carpinteria asphalt deposits and its bearing on the history of the Monterey forest." The following Sunday a field trip was made to Pine Canyon and Burton Mesa in northern Santa Barbara County, a region little explored botanically. The following persons attended the field trip: Dr. Herbert L. Mason; Professor Woodbridge Metcalf; Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Anderson; Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Christiansen; Jan Christiansen; Meredith Christiansen; Dr. Frances Long; Miss Louisa M. Long; Miss Ella Mae Ottery; Miss Gil C. Pope; Mr. Emmett Martin; Mr. E. D. Rowe; Miss Ruth Hartwell; Rev. Seraphin Muller; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dearing; Mr. and Mrs. Maunsell Van Rensselaer; and Miss Patricia Van Rensselaer.

The following distributional notes have been contributed by Mrs. Dorothy R. Harvey of San Diego State College. *Agave Shawii* thought to be extinct along the coast near the Mexican boundary was found on Point Loma, San Diego, about three miles west of Ocean Beach. The colony extends about seventy-five yards along the cliff and is from twenty to thirty yards wide. On February 20 and 21, 1937 a large number of "Elephant Trees," *Bursera microphylla*, was observed spread over the foothills on the east side of the Vallecito (Piñon) Mountains, eastern San Diego County, for a distance of five or six miles northwest of the gypsum mine near Split Mountain. It was estimated that there were at least two thousand trees in the region. This species ranges from Arizona to Sonora and Lower California but has been considered rare in the Colorado Desert.

Part one, volume two, of the "Flora of California" by Willis Linn Jepson was issued on September 17, 1936. This fascicle, consisting of pages 1 to 16 and 337 to 684, completes the volume which includes the families from Capparidaceae to Cornaceae. An historical sketch of descriptive floras for California from 1838 to 1880 introduces the volume; an index of families and genera concludes it. Part two of volume two, consisting of pages 17 to 176, was issued February 15, 1936, and part three, pages 177 to 336, July 20, 1936. (Associated Students' Store, University of California, Berkeley. Unbound, \$7.00; bound, \$8.00.)

Dr. Yukio Yamada, a director of the Department of Botany, Hokkaido Imperial University, Sapporo, Japan, has been in Berkeley since the latter part of January of this year. On February 26

he left for Los Angeles and from there will sail for Japan for the opening of the college term in April. Dr. Yamada made a special trip to this country, bringing with him collections of *Sargassum* and *Liagora* for comparison with material in the algae collection of the herbarium of the University of California at Berkeley.

Professor H. E. McMinn, of the Department of Botany, Mills College, California, is taking advantage of his sabbatical leave to further his knowledge of California shrubs by study of the type specimens deposited in various herbaria in this country and abroad. His itinerary from March 1 to August 1, 1937, includes: Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Pomona College Herbarium, and Blaksley Botanic Garden, Santa Barbara, in California; in the east, Notre Dame University where Dr. E. L. Greene's type specimens are deposited, Gray Herbarium, and other leading botanical institutions; in Europe, Kew Gardens and the British Museum, important botanical institutions on the continent, and a month in Norway and Sweden. He hopes to study especially the shrubs of northern Norway.

Dr. Mildred E. Mathias, who formerly worked at the Missouri Botanical Garden, Carnegie Museum, and Pennsylvania State College, recently moved to Berkeley and is continuing her studies on the Umbelliferae at the Herbarium of the University of California.

After nearly two and one-half years of botanical collecting in South America, Mrs. Ynes Mexia disembarked at San Diego, California, en route to San Francisco, on January 28, 1937.

She was in Ecuador from September, 1934, to September, 1935, collecting for the Bureau of Plant Introduction and Exploration of the United States Department of Agriculture certain palms, cinchonas, and plants suitable for soil binders. Approximately five thousand herbarium specimens, as well as seeds and bulbs, were secured from along the coastal plains, on the eastern slopes of the Andes, and on the cold highlands of northern Ecuador to the borders of Colombia.

From October, 1935, to January 1, 1936, Mrs. Mexia collected for the University of California Botanical Garden Expedition to the Andes, which was engaged in obtaining native *Nicotiana* species and plants of ornamental value. In addition to nearly two thousand herbarium specimens, she secured seeds of practically all the *Nicotiana* species collected. During this period Mrs. Mexia collected in Cerro de Pasco, Peru, then, returning to Lima, went, by way of Lake Titicaca, to La Paz, Bolivia. After a collecting trip into the hot provinces of Las Yungas, she left La Paz and passed over the Bolivian highlands, through northern Argen-

tina and the warm plains of central Argentina to Tucuman, and finally to Mendoza.

After terminating her connection with the California Botanical Garden Expedition, Mrs. Mexia obtained approximately twelve thousand herbarium specimens besides seeds and living plants. These included, in addition to her Peruvian collections, a representation of the antarctic flora of Tierra del Fuego, and of the wet tropical vegetation of the province of Esmeraldas in northwestern Ecuador.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CALIFORNIA BOTANICAL SOCIETY

Wednesday, December 16, 1936. A meeting was held in Room 2093, Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley, at 8:00 p. m. The report of the nominating committee, read by Professor D. R. Hoagland, chairman, was as follows: president, Dr. F. W. Foxworthy; first vice-president, Dr. Ira L. Wiggins; second vice-president, Dr. P. A. Munz; treasurer, Dr. David D. Keck; secretary, Miss E. Crum. Dr. George J. Peirce was nominated for president from the floor. Mr. Leo D. Whitney gave an illustrated lecture on "Botanical Work in Hawaii."

Thursday, January 28, 1937. A meeting was held in Room 2093, Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley, at 8:00 p. m., Miss Alice Eastwood, first vice-president, presiding. Dr. George J. Peirce having withdrawn his name, the officers nominated at the previous meeting were unanimously elected. Following the business meeting Dr. Peirce spoke on his recent European tour.

Saturday, February 27, 1937. The annual dinner of the California Botanical Society was held at the Hotel Durant, Durant Avenue near Bowditch, Berkeley, at 6:30 p.m. Dr. George J. Peirce, past president, introduced the new president Dr. F. W. Foxworthy, chief forest research officer, retired, of the Federated Malay States, now a resident of Berkeley. Dr. Foxworthy then called upon Mrs. Ynes Mexia, Dr. Herbert L. Mason, and Dr. David D. Keck to respond to toasts. A lecture followed: "Domestication of plants under primitive cultures," by Dr. C. L. Alsberg of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University. Violin music offered under the direction of Mr. W. W. Carruth, Mills College, was much appreciated. About sixty-five members and guests attended the meeting.